

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 26, 1916.

NUMBER 9

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Cop Changing Mechanism for Looms

Albert Briot, of Paris, France, has invented a cop-changing mechanism for looms, of which the following is a specification.

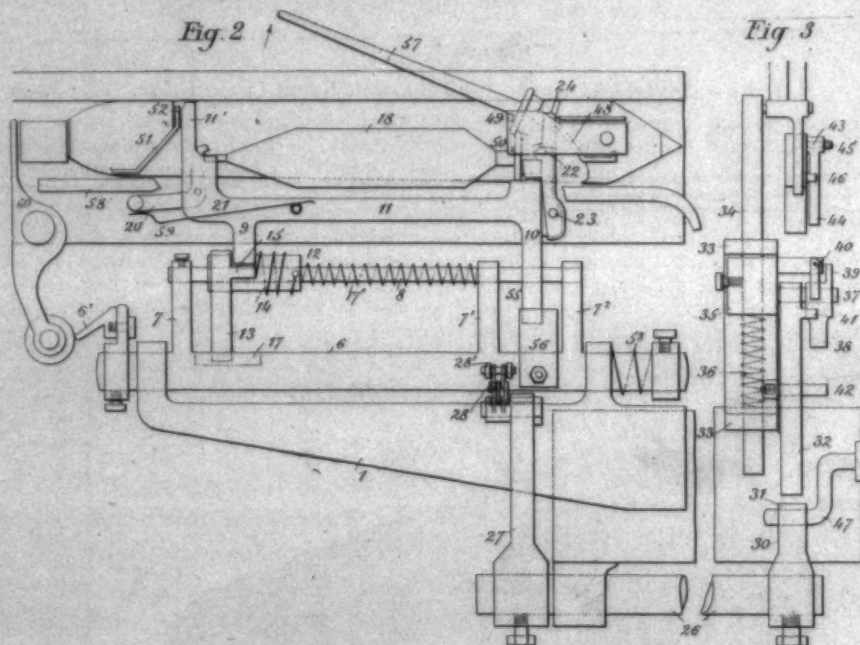
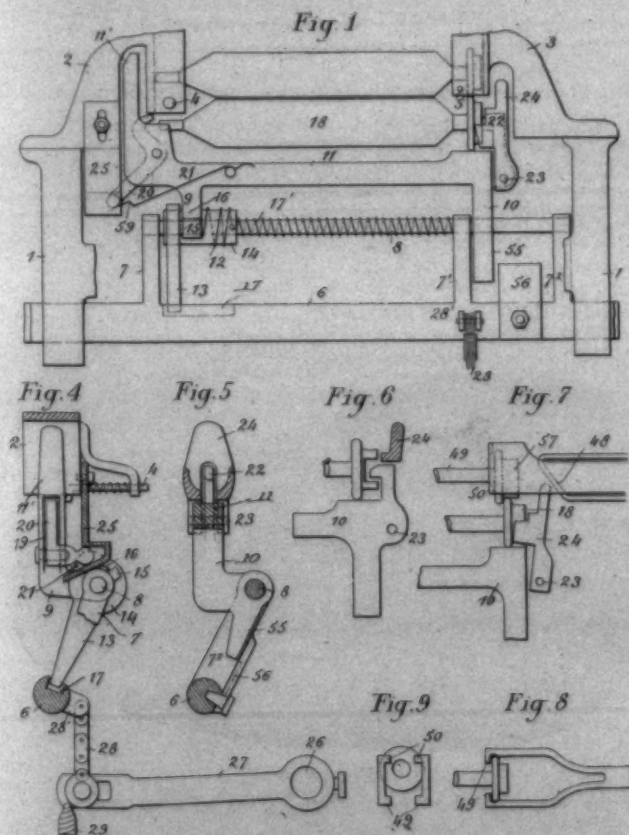
The invention consists in a cop changing mechanism, in which the point of the cop to be transferred is held in a groove or channel at the end of one arm of the transferrer where this point is hooked by a dog pivoted on the said arm, at the beginning of the rotary movement of the transferrer and the cop caused to simultaneously slide axially,

normally flexible transferrer rigid while the cop is being inserted in the shuttle, these means comprising a finger on the second arm of the transferrer, which finger places itself under a member on the transferrer spindle when a projecting finger on the first arm of the transferrer encounters an inclined stop, substantially as hereinafter described.

These various improvements in the mechanism for changing the cops are illustrated in the drawings

ferrer supporting the points of the bobbins; Fig. 5 is a side view of the arm of the transferrer supporting the heel of the bobbins; Fig. 6 is a section through the center line of the arm 10; Fig. 7 illustrates the relative position of the heels of two cops at the instant when they come in contact; Fig. 8 is a front view of an end view thereof; Fig. 10 is a modification of the method of locking the transferrer; Fig. 11 is a side view of the transferrer showing the same deflected owing to an incor-

are perpendicular to the spindle 6 and support a rod 8 parallel to spindle 6 (Figs. 1 and 2). This rod serves as pivot for a cop carrier constituted of two bent arms 9 and 10 connected by a cross rod 11 (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 11), the arm 9 being extended in a finger 11' the function of which will be hereinafter explained. This assemblage constitutes a kind of elastic knee piece (Figs. 4, 5 and 10) and the cop carrier is capable of longitudinal sliding movement on the rod 8. For



rect position of the shuttle in the box.

According to these figures and assuming the mechanism to be at view of the gripping tongs; Fig. 9 tached to the breast beam of an ordinary weaving loom, facing the shuttle box opposite the weft stop motion, there is seen fixed to the said breast beam a frame 1 (Fig. 1 and 2) comprising two vertical standards on which are bolted two slides 2, 3 (Fig. 1) constituting the magazine, at the lower end of which are arranged two pins 4, 5, thrust out by springs, the object of which is to prevent the cops contained in the magazine from falling when the transferrer is in the position of changing. This transferrer is constituted of a spindle 6 parallel to the slay, capable of rotating in two bearings formed in the frame 1, and carrying three arms 7, 7', 7'', which

this purpose the arm 9 has a sleeve 14, on which is pivoted a lever 13 carrying a stop 15. The other end of this lever engages in a groove 17 formed longitudinally in the spindle 6. A spring 12 is attached at one end to the stop 15 and at the other to the sleeve 14, so that it tends continually to open the knee piece. The amount of opening is limited by the opposition of the stop 15 and another stop 16 forming part of the arm 9.

The arm 10 of the cop carrier is situated between the arms 7', 7''. A spring 17' carried by the rod 8 and abutting at one end against the sleeve 14 and at the other against the arm 7' tends to force the cop carrier against the arms 7 and 7' (Fig. 1).

The cop 18 to be transferred rests on the ends of the arms 9 and 10 (Continued on Page 6).

while the heel of the cop rests on a second arm of the transferrer carrying a fixed spur adapted to engage in a recess in the heel of the cop when the axial movement of this latter occurs.

The invention also consists in an improved method of expelling the empty cop by means of an inclined guard on the cop gripping tongs, a movable finger forming part of the transferrer, and teeth on the tongs, substantially as hereinafter described.

The invention further consists in improved means for holding the

accompanying this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a front view of the transferrer in the position of receiving a cop from the magazine; Fig. 2 is a plan view illustrating the transferrer and the shuttle box during the changing, the shuttle being indicated diagrammatically and the upper face thereof being assumed as removed to enable all the details of be seen; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the weft stop motion and the mechanism effecting the changing and the stopping of the loom; Fig. 4 is a side view of the arm of the trans-

Lubrication and Casings for Silent Chain Drives

In a bulletin issued by the Link-Belt Company, the lubrication and casing of silent chain drives is discussed and much valuable information is given on this subject. The following is taken from the bulletin:

We are sometimes confronted with the question—"Can Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives run without oil? And why do you recommend the use of casings for your drives?"

It is a principle of practical mechanics that any chain drive will

A watch needs oil. An engine runs smoothly if well lubricated. Any moving parts will work easily, without undue friction or noise, if properly designed and well lubricated. The fact is so elemental and so well established, particularly with those in mechanical occupations, that it precludes argument on the subject.

We have always recommended the generous use of lubricating oils on our drives. Many of our customers

Silent Chain Drives in places where without them it would be inadvisable to employ Silent Chain Drives. Many Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives so equipped are running successfully today in Cement Mills. We insist that all our drives be run in dust-tight, oil-tight casings for this character of work, and then, and only then, can we fully guarantee their satisfactory operation. Our greatest successes have come through the employment of our

high standards for every department in the various steps of chain manufacture. We are manufacturing today the best product that our skilled organization, with every modern facility and appliance, can make.

We want orders, but above all we want satisfied customers. We depend greatly upon "repeat orders," and we are proud to state that we do hold our old customers. Their good will is one of our best assets. We

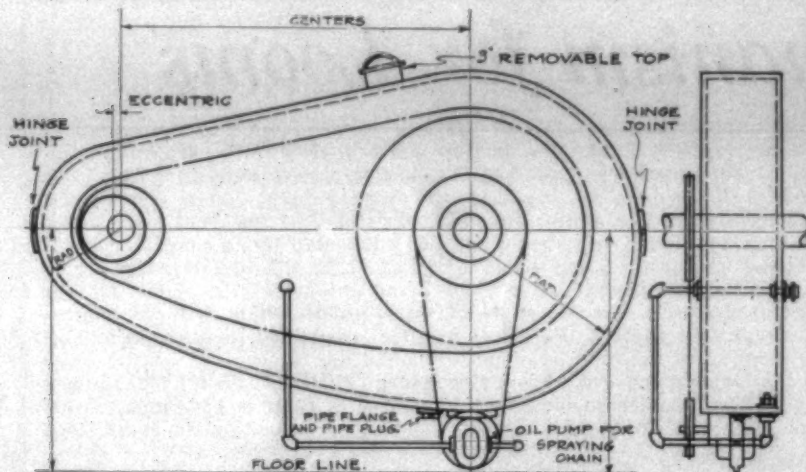


Figure 1

Dust and Oil Tight Casing for Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive.

run better, last longer and require less attention if it operates through an oil bath in a tight casing, than if it runs exposed, with little or no oil.

Silent Chains—all makes—being composed of many links and joints, and run at high speeds, require oil—just like other machinery. To contend that this is untrue violates

tell us they scarcely know our Silent Chains are used in their plants—and in nearly all such cases we find the reason is because some practical superintendent is careful to oil not only the drives, but all the operating machinery. The wise use of lubricant is one of the best practices in any machine shop or factory.

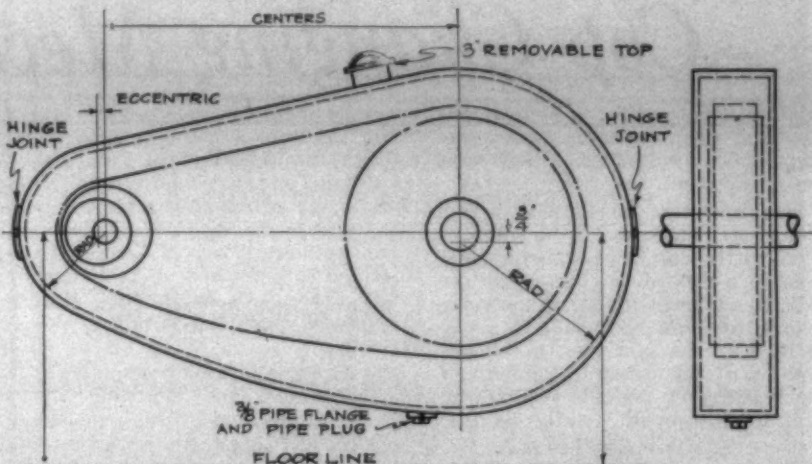


Figure 2

Dust and Oil Tight Casing with Oil Pump for Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive

dust-tight, oil-tight casings, in places where flying grit and abrasive dust make it foolhardy to attempt the use of Silent Chain Drives running exposed. We are insuring the durability and satisfactory operation of our Drives by insisting upon the use of oil and advocating the use of casings—it is the obvious thing to do.

aim to give our clients the soundest advice in transmission problems—the best Silent Chain Drives that brains can produce and that money can buy, furnished at the right price, fully guaranteed.

To revert to our subject—casings for Silent Chain Drives, and lubrication—we heartily recommend both, and we point to a constantly-

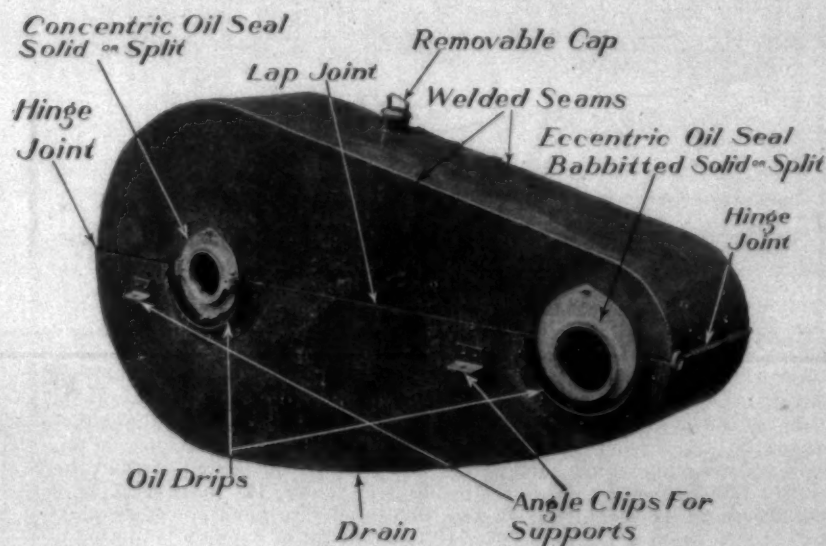


Figure 3

Dust and Oil Tight Link-Belt Silent Chain Casing

a "first principle" in the operation of machinery.

But remember this—Link-Belt Silent Chains run just as well without casings or lubrication as any other make of Silent Chain. However, we will not sell a Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive if we know it is the intention to operate it without lubrication.

Because the chain dips or runs through the oil at the bottom of the casing, the casing therefore is responsible for automatically lubricating the Drive. This is the simplest and easiest method of lubrication, and requires the least attention.

Casings having our Oil-proof and Dust-proof seals permit the use of

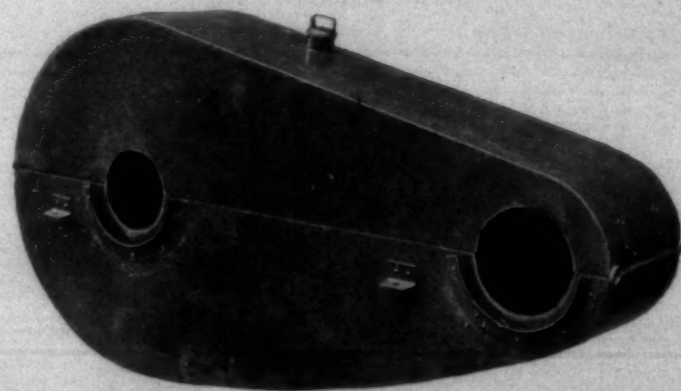


Figure 4

Same casing as show on Figure 3 with oil seals removed

Safety-first is a watchword in the modern plant today. Casings make for absolute safety—they completely cover all moving parts, and are worth their small additional cost for this feature alone. Employees feel a sense of security around covered machinery.

We are one of the largest manufacturers of Silent Chains in the world. We are careful of our reputation for furnishing reliable machinery, which has been built up by years of painstaking effort on the part of our engineering and manufacturing organizations. We are striving for high ideals—setting

increasing number of satisfied customers to prove that our claims are well founded.

We welcome suggestions, and we point to a constantly-increasing number of satisfied customers to prove that our claims are well founded.

We welcome suggestions, and are always ready to explain by personal interview any printed statements which may not be entirely clear.

The coming meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held in Columbia, S. C., on Friday and Saturday, November 18th and 19th.

U. S. Forms For Cotton Standards Sent Out.

Washington, D. C.—Sets of practical forms of the official cotton standards of the United States are being placed by the the Government in the hands of county agents in the cotton-producing sections. The purpose is to secure a more extensive use of them by growers in their sales. The forms will be furnished only after agents have given satisfactory assurances that they will be kept in a place accessible to cotton growers. They must be in the care of a competent custodian who does not profit directly from trading in cotton.

More than 60 sets of the practical forms of the standards already have been shipped to county agents. It is expected that more than 100 will soon be placed in this way. Each set of the practical forms consist of the nine grades of white cotton. The sets remain the property of the United States Government.

In arranging for the keeping of the standards in the counties the Office of Markets and Rural Organization has approved such agencies as banks, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, stores whose proprietors do not trade in cotton, etc.

The official cotton standards of the United States are used by practically every important spot market and exchange in the South, and it is the desire of the cotton specialists of the Department of Agriculture that the sales and purchases of cotton from the time it leaves the farmer's hands until it reaches these larger markets also shall be conducted on the basis of the standards. It is believed that the presence of a set of the practical forms in each county, where farmers may examine and become familiar with them, will be a valuable educative force in grading and will tend to bring about the substitution of methods of more exact classification in place of the approximations to grades now often employed in gin, street and warehouse sales.

With the forms of the standards in easy reach of examination and comparison and the published reports of grade prices in the nearest important spot market available through daily papers, it should be possible for growers to arrive at a reasonably close valuation of a given grade of cotton. It is expected that some county agents will figure the local valuations from day to day for the different grades, taking into consideration the cost of handling cotton to the nearby spot market, and will bulletin the figures. The Office of Markets and Rural Organization will furnish such county agents from time to time quotations on the various official grades from the nearest important spot market, as well as from all the spot markets designated under the cotton futures act.

How to Get More Cloth.

I want to tell you weavers how to get off more cloth, which any of you can do and not make any more steps in the day than you are already making, and if any one or any

five weavers will put into practice these suggestions for one month, and if at the end of the month they do not draw more money than they did the preceding month of the same hours, I will make them a present of one dollar.

First, be at your looms when the wheel starts and start up your looms. You can do this because you come to the mill every morning anyway; then why not start in time to be at your work ready to start your looms as soon as the wheel starts.

All right. Then arrange your looms in pairs like this: Say, you start at one end of your set, the first two looms arrange so the filling will run out about the same time; then, when you have started these up, go to the next two. Try to be there before the filling runs out. In other words, back several years ago, when I was running a set of looms, we used to call it "catching the filling." Be there with your full shuttle, ready to change shuttles before the loom stops, and so on down the aisle.

In case you have a thread to break, never stop the loom to tie a knot, but tie the knot before you stop. By doing this you will save a half minute on every thread you draw in; then, when you have reached the other end of your looms, you will know that you have plenty of time to go back down your alley to the place your first looms will run out of filling. By doing this you certainly have made less steps than you would have made by just starting up a loom here and there.

Don't you see how easy it is to tell how to do? Well, if you will just try to put the same in practice, you will find it much easier to do than it is to tell somebody else how.

By no means ever take one shuttle out of a loom and thread it and put it back in the loom with a full shuttle lying on top of that loom. Be on your guard to never stand and thread a shuttle while a loom is stopped. Let me say here even if you are starting to draw in a thread and a loom stops next to you will the filling out, drop your thread and start the other loom up first. Then go back and draw the thread.

The next thing to do is to form a partnership with your side-weaver and tell him that you will start up his looms while he is away if he will start yours up when you are away. Never tell him if he will do so and so that you will then do so and so; but tell him you will do so first, and notice how quick he will say "Good! I am with you."

Let me tell you something else, if you have never thought about it before: Take a man and his wife or a boy and his sister or brother, give them a set of looms in one end of the weave room and the other one a set somewhere else; let them run these looms, say for six months, and count up the cloth that has been woven on both sets for the six months. Then put the same man and wife or brother and sister where they can side-weave and let them stay side-weavers for six months; then count up the cuts that have been woven and see how much difference there is in the two periods. Tell me it don't pay to side-weave!

Well, I will say this much: it is possible for every weaver in this mill to increase his pay from ten to fifteen per cent every day in the same length of time that he or she is really working, and, as I said at the beginning of this article, any weaver who will, or any five weavers that will, put these simply suggestions into practice for a month and don't make more money than they did before, I said I would give one dollar, but let me make it \$5.00—

something worth working for. O. R. Casey in Inman Mills Exchange.

Five-year-old Roberta had been to her first Sunday school class, and was very much impressed by the hymns.

Early next morning she was heard shouting solemnly, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus!" and then, in a rollicking tone of voice, "Sit down, sit down, sit down, you're rocking the boat!"—Ex.

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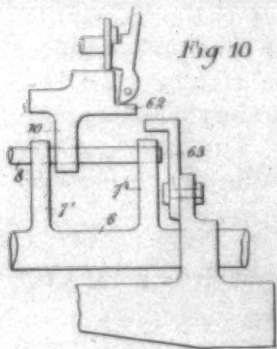
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Southern Representatives

Cop-Changing Mechanism For Looms.

(Continued from Page 3).

of the cop carrier and is held there in the following manner. At the end of the arm 9 is formed a groove or channel in which is placed the point of the cop 18. In the axes of this arm is formed a groove 19 in which can pivot a dog 20 acted on by a spring 21 (Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 11). The arm 10 on the end of which rests the heel of the cop 18, carries a fixed spur 22 (Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6) which, in a manner to be subsequently explained, can place itself in the recess of the heel of the cop as shown in Fig. 6. A finger 24 in which is formed a longitudinal groove for receiving the spur 22, is jointed at 23 to this spur (Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7). The amplitude of its oscillation is sufficient to enable it to mask or completely uncover the spur 22. The finger is recessed circularly for a part of its thickness so



as to form a channel indicated in sectioning (Fig. 5) enabling it to receive the heel of a cop (Figs. 1, 2 and 7).

The slide 2 carries an adjustable piece 25 (Figs. 1 and 4) of horizontal channel section, the lower arm of which is adapted to release the dog 20 from the bend 59 of the spring 21, and the upper arm to stop it in a position enabling a bobbin to drop from the magazine on to the transferer is effected by means of a spindle 26 parallel to the breast beam and running the length of the loom. This spindle can oscillate in two supports fixed to the frame of the loom. At the end adjacent to the cop changing mechanism is fixed a lever 27 carrying at its other end a pivot adjustable in a slide and serving as a joint member for a chain 28, the other end of which is jointed to an arm 28' attached to the spindle 6. This lever 27 also carries a spring 29 the purpose of which is to restore the transferer to the receiving position after the changing (Figs. 2, 4 and 16).

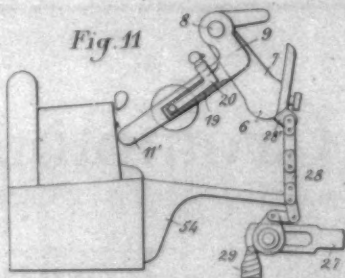
The part of the shaft 26 adjacent to the weft stop motion carries a bent lever 30, the end 31 of which can come into engagement with a pawl 32, carried by the fork holder rod of the weft stop motion (Fig. 3).

As regards the cops and cop carriers employed in this mechanism they are of the ordinary type, but comprises a cylindric heel provided with a ring of greater diameter (Figs. 1, 2, 6 and 7). In the center of this heel is formed a circular recess shown in section in Fig. 6, adapted to receive the spur 22 (Fig. 6).

As regards the shuttle, this comprises:

Gripping tongs of well known type having an inclined guard 48 (Figs. 2 and 7). These tongs are provided on each arm with a circular groove to receive the ring of the bobbin and at its open end with four teeth 49, 50, the object of which will be subsequently pointed out (Figs. 2, 7, 8 and 9). The position of the guard 48 in the tongs is such that the distance from its ends to the rear face of the heel of the cop 18 placed in the tongs is equal to the thickness of the finger 24 as shown in Fig. 2. An inclined piece 51 is inserted in the opening in the shuttle at the end thereof opposite the guard 48. This incline is directed in the opposite direction to that of the tongs and has a part 52 perpendicular to the axis of the shuttle. The distance from the part 52 to the point of the guard 48 is equal to the total length of the cop carrier when the finger 24 masks the spur 22 as shown in Figs. 4 and 2.

Operation: When the weft thread is missing in front of the fork the rod 34 is drawn back. The pawl 32 comes into engagement with the lever 30, the shaft 26 rotates lifting the lever 27 which produces slackening of the chain 28. Under the action of the spring 53 (Fig. 3) the transferer becomes lowered until the cop which it carries arrives opposite the opening of the shuttle case. At the beginning of the rotary movement of the transferer the dog 20, freed by the action of the piece 25, hooks the point of the cop 18 under the action of the spring 21, at the same time causing it to slide along the axis so that the



spur 22 moves into the recess in the heel of this cop (Fig. 6) which is thus firmly held. An inclined piece 54 (Fig. 11) fixed to the slay, guides the transferer.

The shuttle having arrived in the shuttle box, two conditions may arise: 1. It may not be positioned in the extreme end of the shuttle box; the finger 11' meeting this shuttle, the transferer gives way, the loom continuing to rotate and the transferer rises without having released the cop which it carries; the weft stop motion is again actuated but it merely stops the loom as will be hereinafter explained; 2, the position of the shuttle may be such that the slay continuing to advance the finger 11' encounters the incline 51. The cop carrier slides on the rod 8; a finger 55 on the arm 10 places itself underneath a member 56 attached to the spindle 6 (Fig. 2). The transferer is thus held rigidly. When the end of the finger 11' has passed the incline 51 the heel 18 encounters the position shown in Fig. 7 the heel of the cop 57 to be

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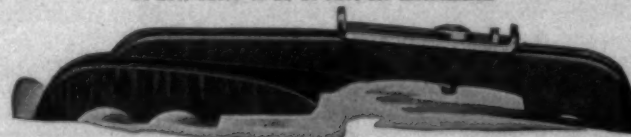
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expelled and releases it from the groove in the tongs. At this instant the finger 24 comes in contact with the guard 48 and pivots, at the same time pushing the heel 18 so as to release it from the spur 22. During this movement the rings of the two heels have come into contact and the cop 57 of which the longitudinal movement is prevented by the teeth 49 (Figs. 2, 7, 8 and 9) of the tongs is obliged to take up a rotary movement in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 2). It is then expelled, the point foremost. The slay continuing to advance, the cop 18 takes the place of cop 57 when the slay is at the end of its forward stroke.

The teeth 50 of the tongs serve the purpose of guiding the heel of the cop 18 and of preventing it from passing in front of the tongs. During the period of expulsion of the bobbin 56 the end of the dog 20 has come into contact with the striking check 58 which causes it to turn so as to release the point of the cop 18, the end of the dog then placing itself in the bend 59 of the spring 21 so that the dog 20 remains open when the slay moves back.

The length of the incline 51 being limited by the dimensions of the shuttle, with a view to increasing the length of the region occupied by the shuttle within which changing is possible, the transferer is regulated so that when the shuttle is positioned in the end of the shuttle box there is a certain play between the finger 11' and the part 52 of the inclined piece 51. The shuttle is thus too distant for the changing, but at the instant that the end of the finger 11' arrives in front of 52, the shuttle is pushed toward the interior of the loom by means of a lever 60 pivoted on a pin fixed to the frame, acting behind the picker and driven by an inclined and regulable member 61 fixed on the spindle 6 of the transferer (Fig. 2). The amplitude of the oscillation of this lever is such that if the hole produced by the point of the shuttle in the picker is not too deep, the cop carrier will be pushed back in such a manner that the finger 55 will come under the member 56 which will insure rigidity of the feeder and consequently a correct changing.

From the foregoing description it is seen that the change can only be produced if the shuttle occupies a certain region in the shuttle box; and that the feeder gives way either when the shuttle has not arrived within this region or when it has passed beyond it, which obviates the damage which would undoubtedly occur if the feeder were kept rigid.

When the replacement is correctly performed, the fork of the web stop motion is returned by the action of the spring 36 at the same time that the parts of the cop carrier 9, 10, 11, respectively pushed by the spring 17, resumes the position of Fig. 1, and the transferer rises under the action of the spring 29, pushing the pins 4 and 5 to permit a new cop from the magazine to fall upon the transferer, which is accomplished by the angularly disposed ends of the pins being struck by portions of the frame of the cop carrier. By this same movement

and simultaneously the end of the dog 20 is acted on and comes into contact with the lower arm of the member 25 which frees it from the bend 29 of spring 21, while the upper end holds it sufficiently open to enable a new cop from the magazine to fall on the feeder.

Fig. 10 illustrates a modification of the device for locking the feeder. In this modification the arm 10 of the feeder instead of being straight has a heel 62 which after the sliding of the cop carrier on its spindle 8 will arrive in front of an arm 63 which is adjustable and attached to the frame 1. The purpose of this heel is to prevent the feeder from yielding at the time of the change.

It is evident that modifications may be applied in the arrangement and constructive details of the constituent members of the above described automatic mechanism for the changing of the cops, without exceeding the scope of the invention, the sole object of such modifications being to assist in the perfecting of the whole device and its better operation.

Tests of Fumigated Cotton.

Bulletin 366, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives the results of manufacturing tests, conducted under the supervision of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, to determine whether fumigation by hydrocyanic-acid gas caused any injury to cotton fiber. It is indicated that the treatment does not affect, to any material extent, the percentages of waste, spinning qualities, tensile strength, bleaching, dyeing or mercerizing properties of cotton. Similar results have been obtained in private tests which covered practically the same ground.

The manufacturing tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture were made at the New Bedford Textile School, on two separate lots of cotton, a portion of each lot having been fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas under the supervision of the Federal Horticultural Board. In each lot the fumigated cotton was compared with non-fumigated cotton of the same lot.

The principal points taken into consideration during the spinning tests to determine whether the fibers were injured by the fumigation were (1) the percentage of waste (2) the spinning qualities (3) the tensile strength of the yarn. During the laboratory tests the following points were considered: (4) The bleaching properties of both the cotton and yarn, (5) the dyeing properties of the cotton and yarn, and (6) the mercerizing properties of the yarn.

In addition to the manufacturing tests, made by the Department of Agriculture, a number of manufacturing firms that regularly use foreign-grown cotton conducted tests in order to ascertain whether the fumigation of cotton with hydrocyanic-acid gas proved detrimental to their product. These tests were conducted in co-operation with officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Several manufacturing companies also sent yarns to Washington which

(Continued on Page 9.)

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

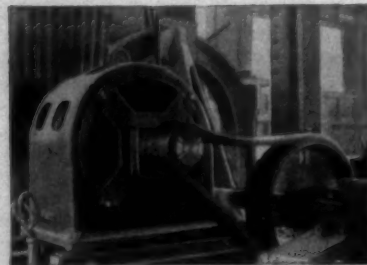
TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SHORT CENTERS



When space is at a premium, and there is no room for a Jackshaft, connect motor and machine by

LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN.

Then you will have a compact, positive transmission. Over 98 per cent efficient.

The way to figure correct Silent Chain Drives for your work is shown in Data Book No. 125, our 112-page price list. Sent free.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS

Charlotte, N. C. J. S. Cothran, Commercial Bank Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn. D. T. Blakey, Empire Building
Louisville, Ky. Frederick Wehle, Starks Building
New Orleans. Whitney Supply Co., 418 So. Peters St.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Another Contest Soon.

We have had several inquiries relative to when we will run another contest and wish to say that we will start a contest either in January or February.

he last contest "Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarns" was a great success and the books containing the articles have been very widely distributed.

We have not fully decided the subject of the next contest but want it to be of practical interest, and with that object in view would like to have suggestions from our readers.

Write us what you think would be a good subject for the next contest.

Editor.

Card Stripping Device.

The double page advertisement in the middle of this issue will be found to be of special interest to card room men because it strips the cards by air suction and without the use of brushes. Full information and a descriptive circular can be obtained from Fred H. White, Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C. Write him mentioning that you saw the advertisement in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Ring Travelers.

The Ring Traveler is an American invention and was invented about 1828.

Cotton spinning was first attempted by machinery in 1730 by Wyatt. Eight years later Lewis Paul patented his rolls, the first to be used in the drawing of cotton. One hundred years later ring spinning was adopted, a system that has revolutionized the art of cotton spinning throughout the world.

Iron ore as it comes from the earth is worth at normal times about one dollar per ton; melted into pig iron it will bring about ten dollars. Put through the rolling mill it becomes steel and is worth one hundred dollars; converted into needles, is worth five thousand dollars; manufactured into ring travelers of finest numbers made, say,

ten travelers to weigh one-half grain, which would be a 27-0, brings on today's market forty thousand dollars per ton. It is just a ton of ore any way you use it, but the efficient handling that it receives determines its value.

A ring traveler, the smallest article in the mill, plays a most important part. It performs a double duty, for it not only winds but twists the yarn as well. If a mill spins cotton it is forced to use ring travelers. Yarn can be spun on mule frames but the production is very short. Up until 1888 most all of the fine yarns were made on throsel frames. We have in Greenville mills spinning numbers finer on ring frames than had ever been spun on any frame prior to 1888.

An ordinary traveler used on a two inch ring with a spindle speed of nine thousand revolutions per minute, which is not far from a mile a minute and in twenty-one days will cover the distance of the entire circumference of the world, which is about 25,000 miles. The work it performs is amazing.

It requires a great amount of skill and patience to be able to take the wire as it is received and roll it to certain gauges so that when cut and bent into travelers twenty of them will weigh exactly the given number of grains, allowance to be made for loss of weight in the hardening.

Travelers are cut and bent on automatic machines. Machines for making travelers were devised in 1845 and a system of numbering was adopted at that time. Previous to this, travelers of two weights were made, samples which were put in small bottles, one full, the other half full, and in ordering purchasers asked for bottle travelers and half bottles as required. The weights of the travelers were so uneven, that up to 1855 in order to correct this difficulty, it was necessary to change the draft gears and even to increase the speed of the spindle, or reduce it, by putting on or taking off lacing, increasing or decreasing the speed of the spindles, or changing the draft gears, as the case might be.

I cannot find mention of the ring traveler in any work published earlier than 1854, although Scott in

his Cotton Spinner, published in 1850, refers to ring spinning. We learn that at North Dighton, Mass., in 1837, during the hard times of that period, a mule frame was changed to a ring spinning frame. Travelers were made by hand from cast off watch springs and their cost was one cent each. The operatives, rather than ask the overseer for travelers which were kept under lock and key, bent pins to the desired shape.

This is the history and information that I could gather concerning this particular supply used and is best known to the spinning department of any cotton mill.—A. B. Carter in the "Spindle," published by Rotary Club of Greenville, S. C.

The Easy Jobs the Bosses Have.

When I was weaving, I thought the superintendent, overseers, and second hands had about the easiest job I ever saw. In fact, I could not see anything they had to do except walk around and keep other people at work.

I am almost ashamed to tell how badly I was fooled; but still, for the benefit of a lot of people who have the same idea that I had, I think it is my duty to tell my experience.

I was taken off of a set of looms and told that I must learn to fix looms, but I had not been on the job of "striker," as it is called, but a short while until the timekeeper quit, and I was given the job of keeping the weave room books.

This job consists of checking up the cloth, keeping the time of the operatives, making out all of the reports, calculating the percentage of production and seconds of each section, calculating the weavers' production, and about ten thousand other things space will not permit me to enumerate.

When I was given this job, I thought I sure had a "snap"—and it is a "snap"—but a man certainly has to "snap" mighty fast to ever catch up.

Many is the night I take my books home with me in order to see if I can't catch up just once; but just about the time I think I am about up, here comes the boss weaver

or superintendent along, and they can lay out enough work in about ten minutes to last six months.

This job, of course, puts me in close touch with the work of the overseer and superintendent, and my opinion of that easy job the bosses have has been entirely changed.

(Continued on Page 9)

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE MACHINERY FOR SALE

Whitin Gear Cutter, practically new.

Spools.

15,000 3½x6-in. Wooden heads.

4,000 3½x4-in. Wooden heads,

new.

5,000 4x5½-in. Fibre Heads.

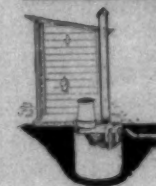
3,000 3½x4½-in. Fibre Heads.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO
GREENVILLE, S. C.



With Running Water

Rural Sewerage Systems



Without Running Water

Factory made reinforced Concrete watertight "Septic Tanks." No chemicals. Self-cleaning. No odors. Eliminate flies and disease germs. Inexpensive.

Catalogue, prices, etc., on request. We are "Health Engineers."

SANITARY ENGINEERING CO.
Commercial Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed.

Lickerins Rewound.

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Tests of Fumigated Cotton.

(Continued from Page 7)

were tested in the yarn testing laboratory of the Department of Agriculture for tensile strength. Two of these firms sent complete reports which included the comparative waste percentage of fumigated and non-fumigated cotton as found by them.

In the tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture the first lot consisted of two 50-pound samples, one taken from a fumigated bale and one from a nonfumigated bale. Both bales were of Sakellaridis Egyptian cotton 1 1-4 inch in length of staple. The fumigated bale was fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas on at least five different occasions in a vacuum of 27 inches. The amount of sodium cyanide employed varied from 3 to 10 ounces per 100 cubic feet of chamber space with exposure ranging from thirty minutes to one hour. The volume of gas which penetrated this bale was fully ten times as much as that ordinarily used in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board. All other fumigated cotton referred to in the bulletin was exposed to hydrocyanic-acid gas in the presence of a 20-inch vacuum with 3 ounces of sodium cyanide per 100 cubic feet of chamber space with an exposure of one-half hour. The second lot consisted of 50-pound sample from each of six bales of Sakellaridis Egyptian cotton of 1 1-2 inches in length of staple.

Three of the bales were fumigated and three bales were nonfumigated. In the selection of the fumigated and non-fumigated cotton a careful comparison was made of grade and staple in order to secure equal values.

A few samples of fumigated and non-fumigated Peruvian and Chinese cottons were secured from the mills and chemical laboratory tests were made on these cottons in the department of chemistry and dyeing of the New Bedford Textile School.

The fumigated and nonfumigated cottons of each lot were opened and left standing over night. They were run through the machines under the same conditions of speeds and settings, and where possible the fumigated and nonfumigated portions of each lot were placed side by side on the same machine, advancing together through the various processes of manufacture. Between each run the machines were cleaned thoroughly. Total weights were taken before and after the cotton was fed into the opener, finisher, cards, and combers respectively. Records of humidity were taken hourly and the humidifiers regulated accordingly, keeping the relative humidity as nearly uniform as possible for the respective lots.

It was observed that there was no decided indication of the superiority of either the fumigated or non-fumigated cotton. The percentage of waste fluctuated considerably, without being consistently in favor of either the fumigated or the non-fumigated stock. Similar differences would be expected to exist in the comparisons of any two bales of cotton selected for equal value. There was no evidence of injury to

the cotton indicated by the results of the visible and invisible percentages of waste discarded. In fact, the grand total waste discarded from the fumigated cotton was less than that discarded from the non-fumigated cotton. Should the results have been the reverse—that is, in favor of the nonfumigated cotton to the same extent—the effects of the fumigation might have been seriously questioned.

Moisture and Spinning Qualities.

Moisture tests of the fumigated and nonfumigated cotton at the textile school, indicated that the fumigation had no appreciable effect on the absorptive qualities of the cotton. The numbers of yarn made to ascertain the spinning qualities were 40s and 50s from the 1 1-4-inch cotton, and 10s, 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s, 60s, 80s, and 100s from the 1 1-2-inch cotton. Close observations were made by the men who actually were running the machines and also by those supervising the work and no difference was observed in the general spinning qualities. Tests for tensile strength showed differences which, in some instances, were in favor of the fumigated, and, in some instances, in favor of the nonfumigated cotton.

Comparisons gave no indication that fumigation of cotton alters the bleaching value. There was as much difference in bleaching quality between samples of nonfumigated cotton as there was between bales of fumigated and nonfumigated cotton of the same quality. Nor could it be seen in the tests of the dyeing properties of the cotton and yarn that the fumigation had made the cotton either more easy to dye or more difficult to dye with direct or basic dyes. Mercerization by commercial methods at one of the mills in New Bedford, and subsequently testing samples for tensile strength and degree of mercerization brought out that the gain in tensile strength, due to mercerization, was a trifle greater for the nonfumigated than for the fumigated cotton, while the degree of mercerization was practically identical.

Easy Jobs the Bosses Have.

(Continued from Page 8)

I only wish it were possible for some people I have heard talk to have the chance of following the overseer or superintendent around about a week and see the work they do.

Just as soon as the whistle blows, the weaver or loom fixer can pull out for home and forget about the mill; but the bosses can't do that every time.

I know one man who puts in so many hours that hardly any weaver would believe it if I were to tell you. Of course part of his work is caused by night work.

If you don't believe the bosses have got a "snap," you get to be a boss and see.

Lawrence Ramsey, in Inman Mills Exchange.

Indigo Production in India.

India made the most of the indigo boom last year. The world-wide scarcity of dyes was as evident in India as in most other countries.

WHY have ENTWISTLE WARPERS maintained their position of leadership?

BECAUSE for more than 25 years we have been concentrating on this line, our watchword being simplicity, practicability and efficiency of construction and operation.

Our new catalogue, which can be had for the asking, will be found of value if you are interested in

BALL WARPERS
BEAM WARPERS
BEAMING MACHINES
BALLING MACHINES

DOUBLING MACHINES
EXPANSION COMBS
CREELS
CARD GRINDERS

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT, LOWELL, MASS.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE, J. H. MAYES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

It may have been only a brilliant flash of prosperity, too meteoric in nature to last, but one year of glorious prosperity indigo has had without question.

According to reports from India, the United Kingdom took most of the crop, and, let it be acknowledged, paid for it the full price. The export was only 41,942 cwts., but its realized value was Rs. 207 lakhs, of which Madras received Rs. 108 lakhs. The previous year's sales realized less than Rs. 90 lakhs, and in 1913-14 the indigo exports were valued at 21 lakhs!

Surely a record fluctuation in prices. Well-directed research schemes are in operation, and the hope is entertained that, in some degree, the revived prosperity of indigo may prove permanent, basing itself on improved methods of growth, manufacture, and marketing, thus fighting the synthetic industry with its own weapons. A special indigo chemist recently started investigations at Pusa with a view to solving the question of standardization of indigo paste.—Textile Recorder.

J. T. McGregor.

J. T. McGregor, manager of the Lowe Manufacturing Company's mills is practically a new-comer to Huntsville but is, nevertheless, now one of the city's best known and most progressive citizens.

Mr. McGregor is by birth a genuine, dyed-in-the-wool tarheel and moved here from North Carolina just about a year ago. He is a man of very extensive experience in cotton manufacturing, having served in the mills of Carolina and was manager of the Florence Mills at Forest City, N. C., for five years previous to his coming to Huntsville.

Mr. McGregor's company, the Lowe Manufacturing Company, is one of the most active in this section in conducting welfare work among its employees and looking after their interests generally. The company now have under construction thirty new and model tenement houses to add to their group of more than one hundred already in use.

The one prominent outstanding qualification of Mr. McGregor is his likable sense of modesty. Mr. McGregor is a successful cotton mill

manager but if one attempts to question him about his success he laughingly points to the fact that a manager's success is largely due to the efficiency and the co-operative spirit of his executive aids. "You see," said Mr. McGregor, when being asked about the present success of the Lowe Mill, "the success which attends any manager in the operation of a plant of this kind is due, not so much always to his personal ability as to the co-operation which he is able to secure from the men who assist him in guiding the business.

"In the Lowe Mill organization I have men to assist me who are most loyal and efficient. In this corps of lieutenants as you might call them, the Lowe Mill has J. S. Brown, master mechanic, W. M. Gillis, overseer of card room, J. H. Barnhill spinner, P. B. Mullin, overseer of weave room, J. H. Winn overseer of dyeing and Joseph Brendle overseer of finishing, and these men have contributed no small part to whatever success the Lowe Mill has recently attained."

Mr. McGregor, who has come to be active in the progress and up-building of the section is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias (D. O. K. K.), is a member of Huntsville's live Chamber of Commerce and is an active member of the Presbyterian church.—Huntsville (Ala.) Mercury.

Blue Ink for Stencilling.

A blue ink suitable for stencilling of cloth may be made by making a thick paste of half a pound of ultramarine blue with water. Add a small amount of alcohol and mix the whole with 1 1-2 ounces of gum arabic to form a paste of the right consistency to use with a stencil brush. The gum arabic acts as a binder and the alcohol as a drier.—Textile Record.

Potent Medicine.

"Do you really believe, doctor," said the scoffer, "that your old medicines actually keep anybody alive?"

"Surely, surely," returned the doctor. "Why my prescriptions have kept three druggists and their families alive right here in this town for twenty years."—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance.....\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....3.00
Single copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

Getting Results for Advertisers

On this page will be found a letter from the Sanitary Engineering Company of Charlotte who have had an unusual opportunity of testing the advertising value of the various textile publications.

Having advertised in all the publications that have any real circulation in the Southern textile field they are able to judge the value of each and do not hesitate to say that they have obtained far better results from the Southern Textile Bulletin than from any of the others. Not only have they received numerous inquiries that resulted in orders but in one case when our printer through error left the "S" out of their name and it appeared anitary Engineering Co., they received two inquiries addressed to the Anitary Engineering Co., Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

A shrewd advertiser recently said: "When I want to put up a sign board I do not put it up opposite my house but I hunt for the street where the largest number of people pass and I place my board there and I use the same plan in regard to advertising."

"On account of their volume several journals appealed to me more than the Textile Bulletin but I found by investigating that the mill people of the South read the Textile Bulletin far more than any other journal and I placed my advertising with them."

The man was right for the mill men of the South from president to overseer read the Southern Textile Bulletin and our advertisers get results.

Increasing Cost of Waste.

Very few realize how much the present high price of cotton has increasing the cost of waste.

From the standpoint of the cotton manufacturer the difference between 8-cent cotton and 18-cent cotton is not 10 cents but 10.76 cents, because of the difference in the cost of 15 per cent waste, which is the usual allowance.

There are a few mills that operate with less than 15 per cent net waste, and it is safe to allow that figure in calculating costs.

There are also some mills that still figure 15 per cent waste on 10-cent cotton as 1.50 cents, whereas it is 1.76 cents.

100 pounds of cotton at 10 cents per pound will cost \$10.00 and if there is 15 per cent waste the 100 pounds of cotton will produce 85 pounds of goods.

$\$10.00 \div 85 = 11.76$ cents.

The cost of cotton per pound of goods is therefore 11.76 cents, or 1.76 cents more than the cost per pound of the cotton. The waste is therefore 1.76 cents.

At 18 cents per pound 100 pounds of cotton would cost \$18.00.

$\$18.00 \div 85 = 21.17$.

The cost of 15 per cent waste with cotton at 18 cents, is therefore 2.17 cents.

The waste is divided into visible and invisible.

The item of bagging and ties accounts for from 5 to 6 1-2 per cent

of the waste, while motes strips, etc., make up the remainder of the visible waste.

Invisible waste is composed of moisture, and fine dust, and of course, can be greatly decreased by humidifiers and proper atmospheric conditions.

A 20,000-spindle mill operating on 20's yarns, will consume 100 bales, or 50,000 pounds of cotton per week.

If 18 cents is paid for the cotton the cost of waste at a 20,000-spindle mill will amount to 2.17 cents per pound, or \$1,085 per week, or more than \$56,000 per year.

The following table will show the cost of 15 per cent waste at the various prices of cotton:

Price of Cotton	Cost of 15% waste	Cotton plus waste		
7 c	1.23c	8.23c	15	2.64
1/4	1.28	8.53	16	2.69
1/2	1.32	8.82	17	2.73
3/4	1.37	9.12	18	2.78
8	1.41	9.41	19	2.82
1/4	1.45	9.71	20	2.85
1/2	1.50	10.00	21	2.91
3/4	1.55	10.30	22	2.96
9	1.59	10.59	23	3.00
1/4	1.64	10.89	24	3.05
1/2	1.68	11.18	25	3.09
3/4	1.72	11.47		3.13
10	1.76	11.76		3.17
1/4	1.81	12.06		3.22
1/2	1.85	12.35		3.26
3/4	1.90	12.65		3.31
11	1.94	12.94		3.35
1/4	1.99	13.25		3.40
1/2	2.03	13.53		3.44
3/4	2.08	13.83		3.49
12	2.13	14.12		3.53
1/4	2.17	14.42		3.57
1/2	2.21	14.71		3.62
3/4	2.25	15.00		3.66
13	2.29	15.29		3.70
1/4	2.34	15.59		3.74
1/2	2.38	15.88		3.79
3/4	2.43	16.18		3.83
14	2.47	16.47		3.88
1/4	2.52	16.77		3.93
1/2	2.56	17.06		3.97
3/4	2.60	17.35		4.01
				4.06
				4.11
				4.15
				4.20
				4.24
				4.29
				4.33
				4.37
				4.41

Date of Columbia Meeting.

Cards recently sent out by Secretary A. B. Carter had the date of the Columbia, S. C., meeting as Nov. 16 and 17, but Mr. Carter asks us to state that the dates are Friday and Saturday, Nov. 17 and 18.

On account of the annual meeting of the Florence Mills being held on Nov. 17th, I. B. Covington, superintendent of that mill, has had to withdraw from the program and another speaker will have to be substituted.

SANITARY ENGINEERING COMPANY

Sanitary Engineers and Contractors

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1916.

Southern Textile Bulletin,

Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to advise that, after advertising our products in Textile Bulletin for a period covering about nine months, we are very well pleased with the results of same and expect to continue with your paper.

We also take pleasure in advising you that we are convinced, after trying out other publications, that we have had better results with your paper in connection with the cotton mill industry in the South.

We have been able to trace without question several good sized contracts through the medium of your Bulletin and we are pleased to express also our appreciation of the courtesy and business-like attention in our business relations at all times.

With best wishes for your continued success, we are,

SANITARY ENGINEERING CO.,

W. E. Thomas, Pres.

Anglo-American Textile Machinery Co.

ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FRED H. WHITE, SOUTHERN AGENT

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 26, 1916.

MR. MILL MAN:—

The advertising on the following pages represents the **LAST WORD** in card stripping.

Cook's Vacuum Card Stripper offers the **SAFE, SANE** and **SENSIBLE** way of stripping your cards. It is **ABSOLUTELY DUSTLESS** and the working conditions of the Card Room, so far as the atmosphere is concerned, are brought **UP TO WHERE THEY SHOULD BE**.

Cook's system means "**SAFETY FIRST**" because there is no shifting of belts nor opening of doors or plates. It means **INCREASED PRODUCTION** because the cards are not stopped for stripping. It means **IMPROVED QUALITY** as each time the cards are stripped they are stripped as clean **AS WHEN THE CLOTHING WAS PUT ON NEW**. It means a saving in labor,—**ONLY ONE MAN** being required to do the stripping, and a **LARGE PROPORTION** of the cleaning is eliminated by reason of the **DUSTLESS FEATURE**. The life of the card clothing is greatly increased as the harmful action of the stripper wire against the card wire is done away with.

Every mill should strip cards with Cook's Vacuum Stripper. We believe that in **FIVE (5) YEARS** every mill will be so equipped. This system is just as necessary and beneficial to the up-to-date mill as Humidifiers, that is, if the management considers the **HEALTH** of their operatives, their labor cost, and the **QUANTITY** and **QUALITY** of their production. We want every mill man from President to Card Stripper and Grinder to investigate our system and decide on its merits for themselves.

Nearly all of those who have already purchased our system have **INVESTIGATED MOST THOROUGHLY**, many of them going from the South to New England to see the system in operation in several mills.

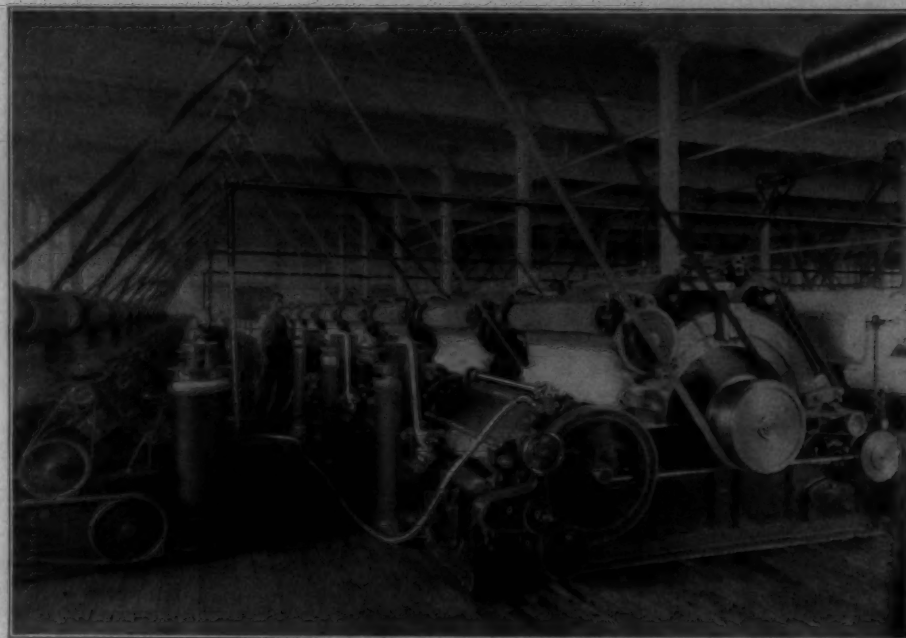
Is your mill going to be one of the **FIRST** or one of the **LAST** to install this system? Write us for further information.

FRED H. WHITE

Southern Agent.

P. S. . Cook's Patent Vacuum Strippers are now being installed in India, China, Japan, Russia, Italy, Spain, France, England, Canada, South America and the United States.

The Modern System—The



STRIPPING BY COOK'S VACUUM METHOD

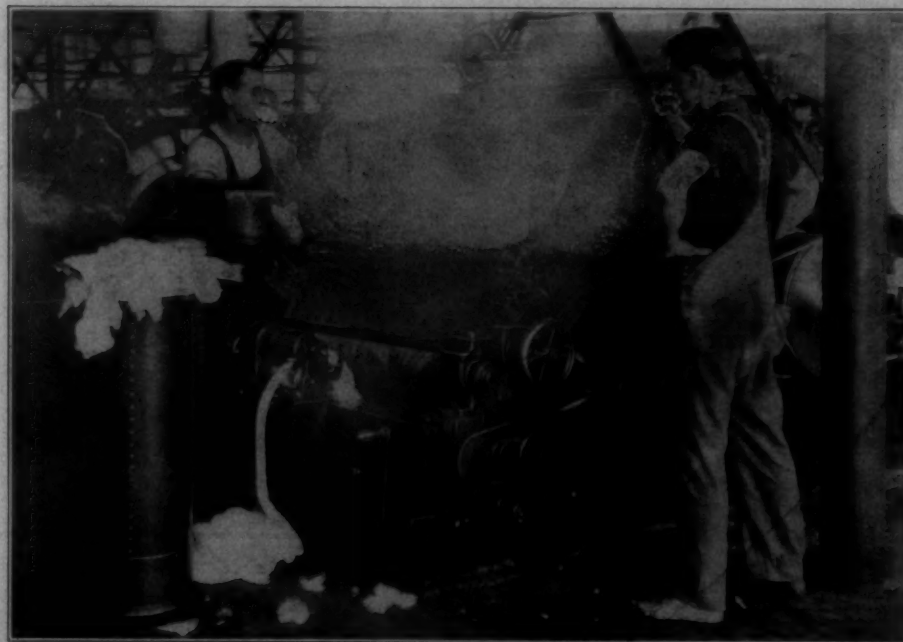
Stripping Cards by the
always been regarded as a
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COOK'S PATENT CARD STRIPPER

IT MUST NOT be confused with
actually strips, removes the dust and
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IT STANDS IN A

Compare
the two
methods,
old and new.
Learn the
advantages
obtained by
the new



STRIPPING BY OLD BRUSH METHOD

Essential to Ideal Card Room Conditions

Improves Quality of Carding
Means Health for Operatives

Recent Sales

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EDNA MILLS
POMONA MILLS
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BROOKSIDE MILLS
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PEE DEE MILLS
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CLEGHORN MILLS
SPENCER MILLS
YOUNG-HARTS
COOSA MFG. CO.
STANDARD CO.

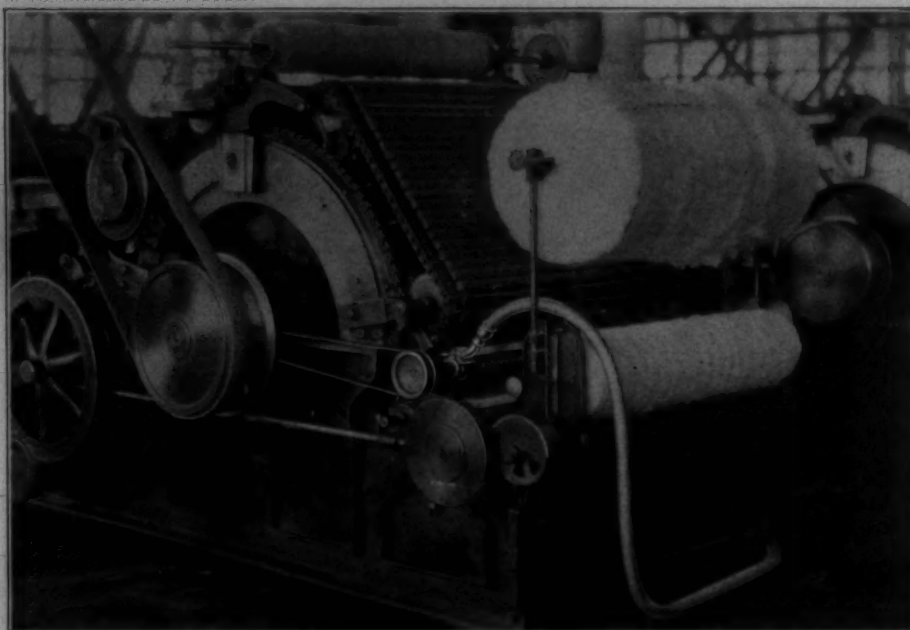
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TNT VACUUM STRIPPER

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CLASS BY ITSELF

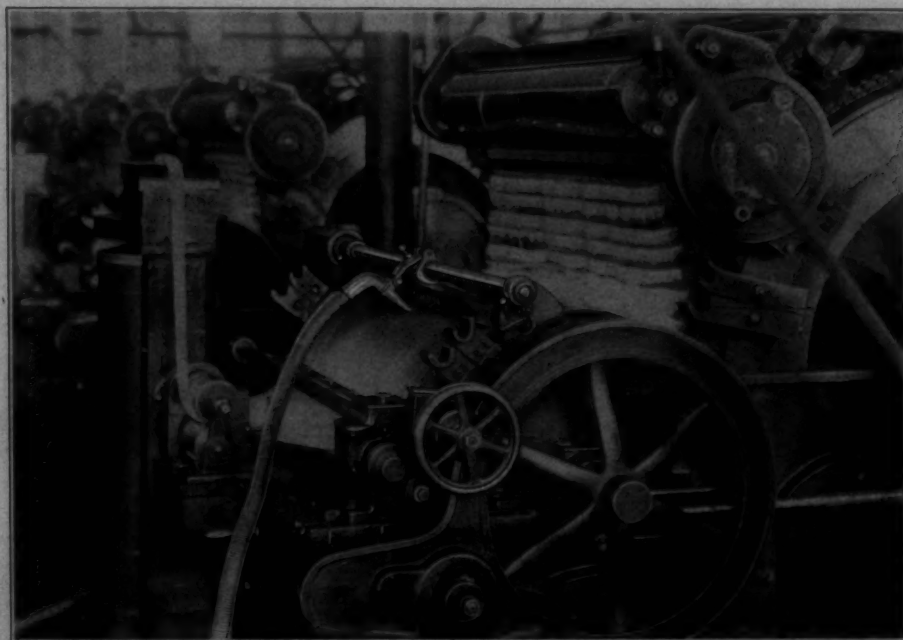


STRIPPING CYLINDER BY VACUUM

Southern Sales

INCE

S. ...dsville, N. C.
LLG. ...nsboro, N. C.
MI. ...Monroe, N. C.
LLS. ...napolis, N. C.
LS. ...ncord, N. C.
F. ML. ...emarle, N. C.
LE T. ...MILLS
M. ...esville, N. C.
POT M. ...LS
...Union, S. C.
MI. ...oxville, Tenn.
G. ...ntsville, Ala.
LLS. ...Spray, N. C.
ILL. ...ingham, N. C.
ILL. ...aGrange, Ga.
MI. ...rdton, N. C.
ILL. ...rdton, N. C.
TS. ...LS
...ncord, N. C.
...edmont, Ala.
CON. ...LS
...dartown, Ga.



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50,000
cards are
now fitted
with this
device

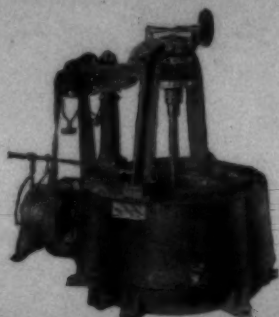
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Tolhurst Self-Balancing Extractors

Sizes from 12-inch to 72-inch



Belt, Engine or Motor Driven. : : Also
Direct Connected and Electrically Driven

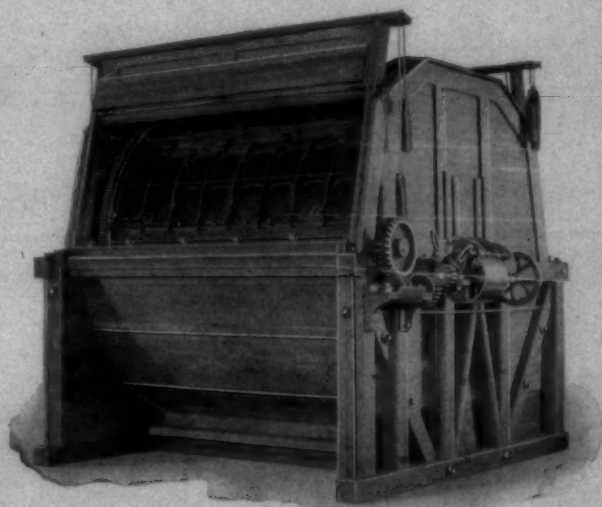
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DELAHUNTY DYEING MACHINE COMPANY

OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

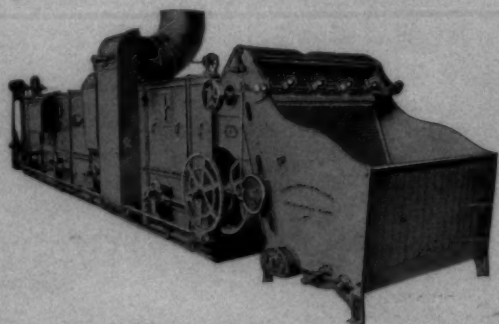


Revolving Cylinder Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines
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Hosiery, Oxidizing and Tom Tom Machines
Circulating Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines
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Cotton Warp on Beams, 1 to 12 Beams in One Operation

SPECIAL MACHINES FOR ANILINE, SULPHUR,
INDIGO, AND OTHER VAT COLORS.

Southern Representative, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

There is a SARGENT DRYER made to exactly fit
your conditions. The Sargent line includes a dryer for
every mill and all classes of raw
Cotton, Wool, Linters, Silk, Etc.



Tell us what you want to do and we shall be
glad to give you every assistance possible.

C. G. SARGENTS SONS CORPORATION, GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C., Southern Agent

PERSONAL NEWS

W. Z. Smith is now grinding cards at the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. M. Hocutt has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Bellevue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

W. H. Self has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Bellevue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

W. H. Loyd has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

W. L. Sullivan has resigned as master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

G. A. Carpenter has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. A. South, overseer of spinning at the Union Mills, Lafayette, Ga., has purchased a Saxon car.

J. S. Galloway of Easley, S. C., is now engaged in the meat business at Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

E. J. Carter has been promoted to superintendent of the Cornelius Mills, Cornelius, N. C.

L. L. Jones, secretary of the Canton (Ga.) Mills, is now also acting as superintendent of that mill.

W. E. Redd has resigned as superintendent of the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

W. W. Byars, formerly second hand in No. 4 carding at Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., has accepted position at Brookford, N. C.

C. L. Bixby, formerly master mechanic at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills, has accepted a similar position at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Dr. J. P. Hinman has been elected president of the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to fill the unexpired term of the late J. L. Hand.

J. W. Campbell has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

J. B. Bradford has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

W. R. Phillips of Jefferson, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

C. R. Brady has resigned as loom fixer at Ramseur, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

O. N. Harris of Knoxville, Tenn., has accepted a position as master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

C. S. Pitts has resigned as overseer of carding at the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Athens Mfg. Co. No. 2, of the same place.

W. T. Moore, of Bonham, Texas, has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Belton (Texas) Mills.

S. M. McNulty, of Concord, N. C., is now electrician and master mechanic at the Belton (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

Jas. G. Lipe has accepted the position of electrician and master mechanic at the Brown and Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C.

D. W. Dunwoody has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lafayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills and moved to Chattanooga, Tenn.

S. C. Hall has resigned his position at the Berryton (Ga.) Mills to become night overseer of spinning at the Union Mills, Lafayette, Ga.

J. E. Thompson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Grendel Mill No. 4, Greenwood, S. C., to become superintendent of the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

F. D. Williams has resigned as carder and spinner at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., to accept position as superintendent of the Harden Mills, Worth, N. C.

E. L. Chapman has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

G. C. Starr has resigned as second hand in carding at the Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Hawthorn Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C.

Joe Deal has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mills to become second hand in carding at the Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.

W. M. Berry has resigned his position at the Grendel Mill, Greenwood, S. C., to become second hand in spooling and warping at the Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C.

R. T. Comer, formerly superintendent of the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has accepted a similar position at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Jones has resigned his position at the Panola Mill, Greenwood, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at the Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

Wm. Keighley, superintendent of the Berryton (Ga.) Mills, is now on a visit to Virginia and it is reported that he will bring a bride back with him.

W. H. Epps, superintendent of the Putnam Mill & Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.; C. P. Thompson, superintendent of Trion (Ga.) Mills; A. E. Massey, carder and spinner at the Thomas-ton (Ga.) Mills, with his second hand, J. S. Ellis, were Atlanta visitors last week.



ALBANY GREASE

For the lubrication of all kinds of mill machinery. It is easily applied, efficient and economical. Send for samples to try. No charge.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

Dillon Mills, Hamer, S. C.

G. D. Barlow...Gen. Superintendent
W. D. McDonald...Superintendent
H. Miller...Day Carder...
Jim Elkins...Night Carder
L. O. King...Day Spinner
O. D. Hardin...Night Spinner
Frank Hill...Master Mechanic

Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

B. F. Barnes...Superintendent
T. F. Starnes...Carder and Spinner
J. P. Collum...Second Hand Spinning
Arthur Webb...Second Hand Card'g
C. E. McAbee...Weaver
J. L. Phillips...Gen'l Night Overseer
G. F. Dowdy...Night 2d Carding
W. B. Perry...Night 2d Spinning
J. M. Williams...Cloth Room
Guy Abbott...Master Mechanic
W. G. Offett...Night Engineer

Starch

Do you realize the importance of GOOD SIZING? We have made a scientific study of the requirements of the textile industry and manufacture SPECIAL STARCHES adapted to every requirement of the industry.

For full information address

Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York City

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Greenville, South Carolina.

Starch

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rome, Ga.—The Anchor Duck Mills are changing from steam to electric power.

Greenville, S. C.—The Dunean Mills have let contract for erection of 40 four-room mill houses.

Lafayette, Ga.—At a meeting of the directors of the Lafayette Cotton Mills on October 14th, ten per cent dividend was declared.

Mt. Gilead, N. C.—It is reported that stock has been raised for cotton mill at this place and that C. W. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C., will be president. It is said that contracts will be let at an early date.

Trion, Ga.—The Trion Mills are equipping 10 spinning frames with Robert's Roving Stop Motion, which was invented by G. F. Roberts of Fries, Va.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—The Roanoke Mills are erecting an addition of 27,000 spindles and 300 looms. Contract for machinery has been placed with the Saco-Lowell Shops for early delivery.

Mayworth, N. C.—The Mays Mill has filed an amendment to their charter which increases the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

Crouse, N. C.—The Princeton Cotton Mills have moved their machinery to their new building, which they have built at Salisbury, N. C., and the entire plant is vacant at the present time.

St. Pauls, N. C.—The St. Pauls Mills now have in operation 12,000 looms day and night and are also operating a cotton gin, which will handle this year 1,000 bales, but in normal years handles 3,000 bales.

Lanett, Ala.—The Lanett Cotton Mills are working over all of their operatives houses and are equipping them with sewerage systems.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Pomona Mills are building 12 new houses and have placed a wire fence around the mill. They have installed a Sargent Filling conditioning machine and have put the Hope-dale automatic attachment on 400 Crompton dobby looms.

Easley, S. C.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Glenwood Mills of Easley and the Pickens mill of Pickens held in the office of the companies the 15 inst., C. Bruce Hagood of Pickens was made assistant treasurer of the two mills, W. M. Hagood being president and treasurer. Mr. Hagood has been a resident of Pickens for several years and is general manager of the Pickens Mill, but having accepted this new position he will move with his family to Easley in the near future.

Haw River, N. C.—It is reported that James M. Williamson, Jr., of Burlington, N. C., has completed arrangements for taking over the Holt-Granite Mfg. Co., which was recently placed in bankruptcy and there will be no sale of same. The Holt-Granite Mill has been operated on white and colored goods but has been idle for several years.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Secretary of state has issued a commission to the Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mill No. 2, of Carhartt, near Rock Hill, with a capital of \$500,000, to build and operate a cotton mill, the petitioners being Hamilton Carhartt and W. G. Henderson. Of the \$500,000 capital stock, \$300,000 is to be common, and \$200,000 seven per cent preferred stock.

Lumberton, N. C.—A quarterly meeting of the directors of the Lumberton, Dresden and Jennings Cotton Mills was held recently. The directors of the Lumberton mill declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent—five per cent regular and five per cent special. The directors of the Dresden Mill declared a quarterly dividend of four per cent, while the directors of the Jennings declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent.

Gastonia, N. C.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Holland Manufacturing Company last week a re-organization was perfected and the following men chosen as officers: President, C. B. Armstrong; vice-president, A. G. Myers; secretary-treasurer, A. K. Winget. The directors named are as follows: C. B. Armstrong, A. G. Myers, A. K. Winget, J. W. Carroll, C. C. Armstrong, D. M. Jones and W. H. Adams.

This meeting was called for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company to \$200,000, and plans were laid looking to that end. Already the material is being placed on the ground preparatory to the enlargement of the plant. Contracts for the work will be awarded at an early date.

Winnsboro, N. C.—An industrial event that presages much to the upbuilding of Winnsboro was consummated here when the Lockwood-Greene and a firm of northern capitalists and present owners of the Winnsboro Mills, purchased sixty-eight acres of land adjoining their old property for the purpose of erecting an additional mill. A corps of engineers will shortly survey the new site, and with their coming matters will take on a definite outline as to the exact date of construction. Under the superintendence of J. M. Williams, the operatives have seen the benefit of his progressive policy. The people of the mill village have had their homes painted, streets graded, electric lights and water works installed and everything done for their comfort in a modern way.

Gastonia, N. C.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the following Gastonia manufacturing enterprises were held several days ago: Clara, Dunn, Monarch, Armstrong, Seminole. At the meetings officers and directors were elected as follows:

Clara Manufacturing Co.—C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; S. T. Wilson, vice-president; A. K. Winget, secretary and assistant treasurer; directors, C. B. Armstrong, S. T. Wilson, R. A. Ratchford, B. T. Morris, A. K. Winget.

Dunn Manufacturing Co.—C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; A. G. Myers, vice-president; A. K. Winget, secretary and assistant treasurer; directors and assistant treasurer; directors, C. B. Armstrong, A. G. Myers, S. M. Morris, J. M. Sloan, A. K. Winget.

Monarch Cotton Mills Co.—C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; S. A. Wilkins, vice-president; A. K. Winget, secretary and assistant treasurer; directors, C. B. Armstrong, S. A. Wilkins, D. M. Jones, C. C. Armstrong, A. G. Myers, A. K. Winget.

Armstrong Cotton Mills Co.—C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; R. B. Babington, first vice-

president; D. M. Jones, second vice-president; A. K. Winget, secretary and assistant treasurer; directors, C. B. Armstrong, R. B. Babington, D. M. Jones, J. W. Carroll, C. C. Armstrong, A. G. Myers, A. K. Winget.

Seminole Cotton Mills Co.—C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; T. A. Ratchford, vice-president; A. K. Winget, assistant treasurer; W. R. Armstrong, secretary; directors, C. B. Armstrong, T. A. Ratchford, A. K. Winget, A. E. Moore, W. H. Adams, D. M. Jones, J. H. Daingerfield.

Lafayette, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the LaFayette Cotton Mill, held Saturday at the offices of the mill, the work of the past year was gone over. The books showed a splendid year's running, and the stockholders were highly pleased with the report and complimented the management upon their record.

With the exception of electing Wm. C. Young as a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. McWilliams, the same directors and officers were again elected.

A handsome dividend was declared to be paid in January and July respectively.

Gainesville, Ga.—W. F. Hetrick is in New York, where he goes to complete plans for the establishment of a new hosiery mill for Gainesville four times as large as his present one.

This mill will operate two hundred machines, give employment to about one hundred and seventy-five girls, and its pay roll will be about \$800 a week.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a subscription of \$1,000 was pledged to this new enterprise, payment to be made upon the mill's opening for business.

In order to induce other manufacturing plants to locate here the Chamber of Commerce at this meeting passed a resolution to exempt all new manufacturing concerns for five years from city taxes, offering

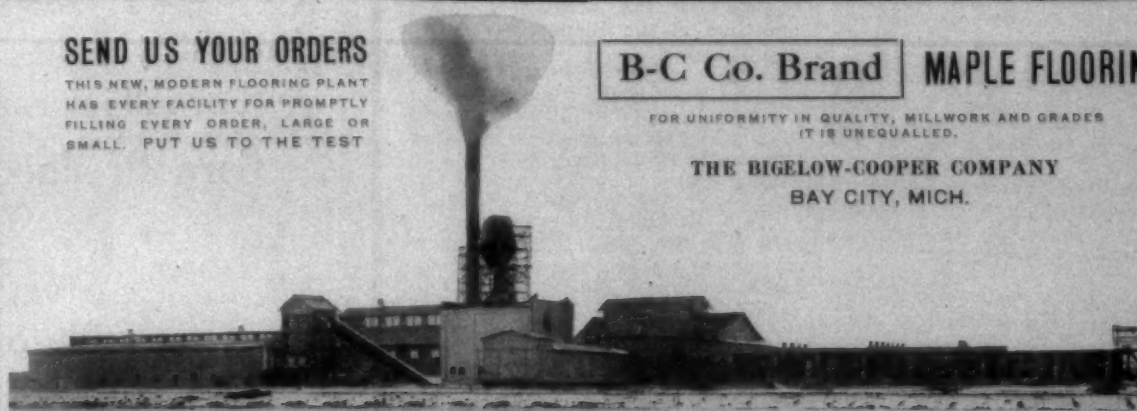
SEND US YOUR ORDERS

THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY FILLING EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

B-C Co. Brand MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY
BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

them free taxes for the first five years of their existence.

High Point, N. C.—That High Point is to have yet another hosiery mill in the very near future was made known when it was learned authoritatively that application had been made with the secretary of state during the present week for a charter for the Commonwealth Hosiery Mill, local business men having subscribed to the capital stock, which will be \$30,000 to begin with and the enterprise as projected seems to have prospects of success from the start.

Owing to the fact that the promoters have already taken the initial step, an important one, and have secured a building in which the factory is to be located, it is quite likely that the actual work of manufacturing can be started before the first of the coming year. The building to be occupied is on Park street in the manufacturing district, near the silk mill.

H. A. White is one of the stockholders of the new concern and he stated recently that the new mill will start off with about 100 machines and a daily capacity of from 400 to 500 dozen pairs. The product will be medium priced ladies' hose and men's half hose. A dyeing, bleaching and finishing plant will be installed and the latest improved machinery is being purchased so that operations may be begun not later than January 1.

Cedartown, Ga.—Wm. Parker, Jr. returned Monday from a trip to Philadelphia, where he went by appointment to confer with E. K. Cook, a New York capitalist, about a proposed new plant here. As a result, Cedartown is to have her first weaving mill—the Cook Duck Mills.

The machinery for the new mills has been bought and will be shipped at once, the building is nearly ready for occupancy, and it is expected that it will be weaving duck by Jan. 1st.

The Cook Duck Mills will run day and night, and will employ 150 to 200 hands, mostly skilled labor, making a most desirable addition to Cedartown's pay-roll.

The new company is composed of E. K. Cook, of New York—a nephew, my the way, of Knox, the great hat manufacturer; Geo. Beveridge, an excellent Scotch gentleman and practical mill man, who came here recently as a member of the Noble-Beveridge Co.; and Wm. Parker, Jr., who has been with the Standard Mills ever since his graduation from Yale.

The coming of the Cook Duck Mills, to be in operation by Jan. 1st, makes imperative that more houses be built at once, and it is understood that a number will be built by Cedartown citizens.



We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Stockholders Approve Plan of Reorganization of Parker Mills.

The plan of reorganizing the Parker Cotton Mills Co. has been approved, practically unanimously, by the stockholders. The plan is to convert outstanding stock of Parker Cotton Mills Co. into stock of a new corporation to be organized as a holding company, the stock to be divided into two classes, preferred stock, limited to \$2,000,000, and new common stock, limited to \$4,400,000. A special committee, consisting of Edwin Frost, of Charleston; Leonard Phinizy of Augusta; J. P. Matthews, of the Palmetto National Bank in Columbia; M. C. Branch, of Richmond, president; and W. E. Beattie, of Greenville, vice-president and treasurer, has been appointed as a reorganization committee, charged with the duty of carrying out the details of the reorganization plan.

The financial statement of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, eight plants, containing 239,936 spindles and 6,289 looms, prepared as of August 31, 1916, shows that these mills owe \$71,200 and have quick assets amounting to \$1,343,641.

If a new holding company is organized as approved, the capitalization of the company will be \$2,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock, having the same conditions, rights and privilege as the Parker Cotton Mills Co. guaranteed stock, and approximately \$4,200,000 common stock. The assets will consist of the assets now in the Parker Cotton Mills Co., being sundry items as shown by the Parker Cotton Mills Co. statement, as of August 31, 1916, the principal item of which is \$4,450,000 Victor-Monaghan Mills common stock. With earnings by subsidiary company—the Victor-Monaghan Mills—of \$2 per spindle per annum, there would be \$256,861, after paying dividend on outstanding Victor-Monaghan Mills first preferred stock, which would be enough to pay 7 per cent dividend on the new holding company preferred stock and leave an amount a little in excess of 5 per cent on the new holding company common stock.

Under the plan herein submitted: Each \$1,000 Parker Cotton Mills Co. guaranteed stock will receive new 7 per cent preferred stock, \$1,000.

Each \$1,000 Parker Cotton Mills Co. preferred stock will receive new common stock \$600.

Each \$1,000 Parker Cotton Mills common stock will receive new common stock, \$100.

Miss Rennie Married.

Lois Rennie, daughter of T. H. Rennie, president of the Pell City Mfg. Co., Pell City, Ala., was married on last Saturday evening to H. G. Perry of Montgomery, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Active buying at high prices marked the cotton goods markets last week, good sales being made in practically all divisions of the market. Prices moved up from day to day during the week. Quotations on fine goods have moved to higher levels because of the very high price of long staple cotton. Colored goods are very scarce and both domestic and foreign buyers are offering premiums for them. It was stated that some foreign buyers who bought colored goods in a large way for future delivery, and have not yet distributed the goods, are being induced to send them back here, and others who have stocks on hands for foreign shipment are being offered large profits to sell them here. Dress gingham in the hands of jobbers are said to be getting very scarce. Jobbers in many instances have oversold and are not able to get goods freely from the mills, even in time for spring distribution.

Following the upward move of cotton goods, some of the most conservative buyers of finished goods are acting very cautiously in regard to future contracts. Many of them are convinced that raw cotton is topheavy in price and that buying finished goods for forward delivery is very close to speculation. They think there is a limit at which such goods as sheetings, gingham and prints can be distributed at retail in anything like normal volume.

The demand for gray goods was steady and strong during the week, and while they are not moving in unusually large lots, the total volume sold has been large as a large number of orders have been placed. Prints, drills, sheetings, ducks and similar fabrics were very firm and in many cases, were moved higher during the week.

The general opinion expressed by cotton goods merchants is that cotton is to bring a very high price for some months to come, and with this fact in mind they say buyers and sellers will have to become accustomed to entirely new price conditions.

Napped goods are being gradually moved to a parity with cotton and prices for next fall's delivery will be very high. Napped goods are usually priced at this time of the year, but agents handling them now state that they will not price these goods until December, as they are able to do this because the mills making napped goods are so well sold ahead.

The Fall River print cloth market held firmly during the week, with prices advancing. Buyers were more anxious for goods than mills were willing to sell. The total sales for the week would have reached an enormous volume had the mill men been willing to meet the demand freely. Prices were irregular, but advances of an eighth to a quarter of a cent over the previous week's quotations were nam-

ed. Buyers wanted long future contracts, but manufacturers would not sell any further ahead than they were covered on cotton.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

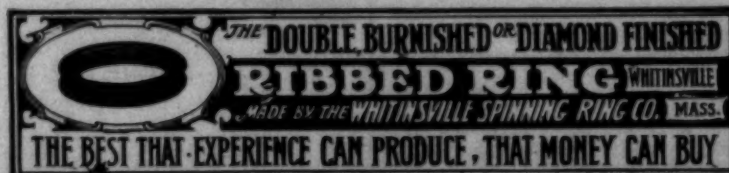
Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	5 1-2 ..
28-inch, 64x60s	5 1-8 ..
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	8 1-2 ..
38½-inch, 64x64s	7 3-4 ..
4-yard, 80x80s	10 ..
Brown drills, std	10 1-2 ..
Sheetings, So., std	11 ..
3-yard, 48x48s	10 1-2 ..
4-yard, 56x60s	8 3-4 ..
4-yard, 48x48s	7 7-8 ..
5-yard, 48x48s	6 7-8 ..
Denims, 9-ounce	At value ..
Denims, 2-20s	19 1-2 ..
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	17 ..
Oliver, extra 8-oz.	17 ..
Tallassee, 8-ounce	15 1-2 ..
Hartford, 8-ounce	15 ..
Woodberry, sail duck 5% ..	..
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	10% ..
Alexander, oz. duck	13 1-2 ..
Buckeye, oz. duck	13 1-2 ..
Dreadnaught	15 1-2 ..
Great Mallard	14 ..
Republic, wide duck	17½% ..
Republic, sail duck	12 1-2 ..
Republic, U. S. A.	5% ..
Tickling, 8-ounce	17 1-2 ..
Standard prints	8 1-2 ..
Standard gingham	8 1-2 ..
Dress gingham	10 1-2 ..
Kid finished cambrics	7 1-2 ..

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

	Bales.
In sight for week	505,000
In sight same seven days last year	459,000
In sight for month	1,633,000
In sight same date last year	1,342,000
In sight for season	3,757,000
In sight same date last year	2,960,000
Port receipts for season ..	2,286,000
Port receipts same date last year	1,843,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	200,000
Overland to mills and Canada same date last year ..	129,000
Southern mill takings for season	700,000
Southern mill takings same date last year	602,000
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1.	571,000
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1 last year	386,000
Foreign exports for week ..	162,000
Foreign exports same seven days last year	154,000
Foreign exports for season	1,349,000
Foreign exports to same date last year	1,062,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week ..	84,000

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.
COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Northern spinners' takings and Canada same seven days last year	79,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for season ..	469,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada to same date last year	414,000
This week	276,000
Same seven days last year ..	308,000
Same seven days year before	224,000
Total since Aug. 1	2,544,000
Same date last year	2,618,000
Same date year before ..	1,311,000

Bobby came home in bad shape one day, with his face bruised and battered and two of his front teeth missing. Upon cross-examination he admitted that he had been involved in a physical difficulty with another boy, who had apparently held his own well.

"Now, Bobby," his mother said, "I told you not to fight, but you have been at it again and have lost two of our teeth."

"Ah, no, I didn't lose 'em," said Bobby cheerfully. "I've got 'em both in my pocket."—Ex.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets ruled firm and high during the week, with prices advancing daily. Buyers of many kinds of yarn were in the market for yarns to be delivered in June and run through into September. Knitters of carded yarns, after the jump in cotton, made inquiries for lots of 10,000 pounds and upward to be delivered promptly, and quantities of as much as 250,000 pounds for future delivery. They expressed the opinion that if they did not get the yarn they need for the next six months, that they will have to pay a much higher price later. Prices still give every indication of going higher, there is nothing in the situation to indicate that there will be any break for a long time. During the week quotations were moved up daily and it was hard to follow them closely. Some of the sales of carded yarn reported were as follows: 100,000 pounds on the basis of 32 cents for 10s; other sales were made on the basis of 31 1-2 cents to 32 1-2 cents in lots ranging from 10,000 to 75,000 pounds, 20s cones for spot delivery, 34 1-2 cents, 18s cones, delivery next summer, 34 1-2 cents; 24s cones for 36 and 36 1-2 cents; 26s cones at 36 and 37 cents. Prices on combed yarns were moved up after each sale. Some users are taking combed yarns from hand to mouth as they need them, while others are buying for long future delivery. Sales during the week included a wide range of numbers in lots ranging from one case to 50,000 pounds. Some of the knitters have sold their output to June and July and are covered on yarns, while others took new business during the week and bought yarns to cover. Prices on combed yarns vary greatly, for instance quotations on 2s combed peeler were from 56 to 66 cents, 50s combed peeler 68 to 78 cents, 60s combed peeler, 80 to 90 cents. Sales of yarn to weavers in the Philadelphia district were not very large during the week. Most of them are well covered and are not buying for their future needs.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	28	—
10s to 12s	30	—
14s	31	—32
16s	32	1-2-33
20s	35	—
24s	38	—
26s	38	—
30s	40	—
36s	50	—
40s	55	—
50s	64	—
60s	72	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	28	—
4-ply 8s upholstery	25	—26 1-2

Southern Single Skeins

4s to 8s	28	—
10s	20	—
12s	30	—
14s	31	—
16s	31	1-2
20s	32	—33

22s	33	—
26s	33	1-2-34
30s	35	—36

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	30	1-2
14s	31	—
16s	32	—
20s	32	1-2-34
22s	34	—
24s	34	1-2
26s	35	—
30s	38	—39
40s	50	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

8s to 10s	30	—
12s to 14s	33	—
2-ply 16s	34	—
2-ply 20s	36	—
2-ply 24s	38	—38 1-2
2-ply 26s	38	1-2
2-ply 30s	41	—
2-ply 40s	56	—
2-ply 50s	65	—
2-ply 60s	72	1-2

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	31	1-2
10s	32	—
12s	32	1-2
14s	33	—
16s	33	1-2
18s	34	—
20s	35	—
22s	36	—
24s	37	—
26s	38	—
22s colors	37	—
30s	40	—
40s	54	—

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	32	—
11s	32	1-2
12s	33	—
14s	33	1-2
16s	34	—
18s	34	1-2
20s	36	—
22s	37	—
26s	38	—
28s	29	—40
30s	41	—42
40s	56	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	50	—52
24s	55	—56
30s	60	—62
40s	70	—72
50s	83	—85
60s	93	—95
70s	1.05	—1.10
80s	1.15	—1.20

When Home is Best.

When luncheon time came Mrs. Robinson asked Willie Jones if he wouldn't stay. "No, thank you," said Willie, "I'd better go home. Mother will be expecting me." "Suppose I telephone and ask her if you may remain," suggested his hostess. "Oh, no, please don't do that, Mrs. Robinson," said Willie. "We've got coconut pie for dessert today and your cook told me that you only got prunes."—Ex.

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Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	165	...
Anderson C. M., S. C.	12	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	100	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	105	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	100	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	77	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital C. M., S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Clifton C. M., S. C.	...	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	...
Dunbar Mills, S. C.	...	25
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	...	...
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition C. M., Ga.	...	...
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	68	70
Gainesville C. M., com.	60	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	...	100
Glenn-Lowry M. Co., pfd.	75	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	...
Granby C. M., S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C. pfd.	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	45	...
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	65	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	110	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	...
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	70	72
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	85	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	...
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	96	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	60
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	...	...
Loray Mills, N. C., pfd.	80	90
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	108	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	80	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	120	...
Monaghan Mills, pfd.	90	...
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	...
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	...
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. pfd.	...	...
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., pfd.	10	12 1/2
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	30	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffalo M., 1 pfd.	49	55
Union-Buffalo M., 2 pfd.	5	10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	125
Williamston M., S. C.	87 1/2	95
Woodside C. M., pfd.	65	...
Woodside C. M., com.	45	...

Night School at York.

Cannon & Co., of York, S. C., will on October 7th start a night school for their operatives under the supervision of B. C. Riddle, superintendent of the public schools of York county. The school will be for the benefit of all over 14 years of age in the mill community.

He Was the Thief.

The man of the house was looking for his umbrella, and, not finding it, asked the members of the family if they had used it.

"I think sister's beau took it last night," said Harry.

"Why do you think so, my son?" asked his father.

"Cause when I was in the hall last night I heard him say to sister: 'I believe I'll just steal one.'"—Ex.

The Correct Diagnosis.

The physician had been called in haste to see a small negro who was ill. After a brief examination the doctor announced: "This boy has eaten too much watermelon."

"Oh, doctah," expostulated the parent of the ailing one, "dey ain't no sich t'ing as too much watah-million. Dat niggah jus' ain' got 'nough stomach."—Ex.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

H. B. Jones has resigned as second hand in No. 1 and 3 card rooms at the Pelzer (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. H. Mince has resigned as master mechanic at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Jas. Welch of Coleridge, N. C., has accepted a position with the Columbus Mfg. Co., at Ramseur, N. C.

J. E. Smith has resigned his position at Trion, Ga., to accept one at Rossville, Ga.

Thomas A. Drake has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. Armstrong has been elected president and A. K. Winget secretary of the Holland Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

L. L. McCallister has resigned as master mechanic at the Bamberg (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

R. G. Adams, formerly of Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., has accepted position as second hand in weaving at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. Templeton has been promoted from day carder to night carder at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. H. Still, overseer of spinning at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been given charge of the carding also.

T. L. Hooper has accepted position as second hand in No. 2 card room at the Pelzer (S. C.) Mfg. Co. C. Enos Bean, superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has purchased a Hudson "Six" automobile.

U. S. Foreign Trade Tonnage Doubled.

Washington, Sept. 16.—More than 700 vessels have been added to the fleets flying the American flag in foreign trade in the two years ending June 30, 1916, the Commerce Department states today. In June, 1914, there were 2405 such vessels of 1,076,152 gross tonnage, and two year later there were 3185 ships of 2,194,470 gross tonnage. Of this 1,074,679 tons, in 320 vessels, hails from New York city.

Killed by Electric Wire.

Joe Webb, an electrician of Asheville, is dead and John Smith, a negro of the community, will die as a result of having come in contact with an electric wire charged with 5,000 volts at the Spray Woolen Mill, Spray, N. C. Webb was engaged in helping to protect against an exposed wire when in a moment of thoughtlessness he leaned against the post to rest and came in contact with the death wire. The negro made an effort to release him and in doing so he was thrown against the wire, too. His body has been turned over to a local undertaker and prepared for shipment to Asheville, where the interment will be made.

Accident at Limestone Mill.

Acting as engineer for a few hours, night watchman S. A. Porter, at Limestone Mill, Gaffney, S. C., while working with one of the engines, had one of his hands so badly crushed last Friday night that it was necessary to have one of his fingers amputated, and the other three fingers and thumb are in a serious condition. Unless further complication sets in, however, it is thought that the hand can be saved.

Japanese Textile Exports More Than Doubled.

Japanese textile exports, shirtings, sheetings and drills, showed a great increase for the month of August. This was due to the large orders caused by the war and also to the prosperous business with India, South Sea Islands and Australia. The amount of exports during August was 40,339.5 bales, an increase of 75,088.5 bales over July and of 6,900 bales compared with the same period last year.

Exports of white cotton yarn, red shirtings and T-cloths during August amounted to 14,816,108 yards, an increase of 4,913,058 yards over July and of 3,662,050 over the same period last year.

R. R. Ray For State Senate.

R. R. Ray has been named by the Gaston County Democratic executive committee to make the race

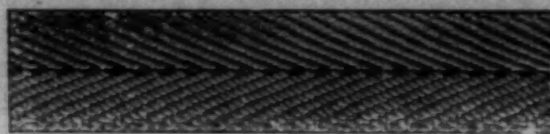
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Manufacturers of

Spindle Tape

And

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Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

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BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

Bradford Soluble Grease



Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of whit fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.



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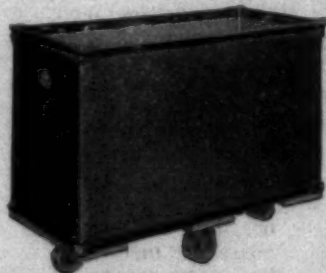
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1024 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa

Sales Agents for Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

for the North Carolina State Senate in place of Capt. A. L. Bulwinkle, who is ineligible by reason of his present service on the border. Besides being prominently known the state over, he has been, since 1882, the secretary and treasurer of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., and closely identified with the substantial business interests of this section.

Oconee Mills.

The Columbia (S. C.) Record recently had a write-up of the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., and the following are extracts from same:

"The Oconee Mills at Westminster is pushed right up into the mountains of northwestern South Carolina. This enterprise was started in 1900 with 5,000 spindles and 180 looms. Today there are 13,000 spindle and 360 looms. The mill was re-organized in 1907 following the panic of that year, and the official staff is as follows: E. A. Smith, president; Robert Lasiter, treasurer; J. M. Bruner, secretary and J. L. Dorn, superintendent.

"The mill makes fancy dress goods, piques, gabardines, etc. A lot of the skirt goods is bleached for the mill and sold to operaives at cost, the women getting good skirts at 15 cents the yard for goods that elsewhere retail for 45 cents.

"The Oconee mill village is one of the prettiest in the state, located in a natural grove of oaks, with Carolina poplars planted on the curbs. There are hundreds of yards of evergreen hedges, giving privacy

and protection to the homes.

"Westminster is a beautiful town and the mill people and the town people seem to be on the best of terms. There is a fine school here, 10 grades and 14 teachers. The town children and the mill children are not treated with any distinction. The mill children have high standing in their classes and one of two mill children head the list in the class honors.

"The mill has a separate school for the first and second grades, nearer to the heart of the mill community. The mill also conducts two kindergartens through the summer.

"In addition to this, there is a night school conducted by the mill. The smartest and most energetic people attend, those who want to work and to get ahead in the world," says Supt. Dorn. "They work for promotion and usually get it when there is an opening."

Photograph of Your Plant or Village, up to eight feet in length.

THE MOONS, Charlotte, N. C.
1306 Parkwood Ave.,
Phone 3495-W

A Good Opportunity

Would like to get in touch with Superintendent who has \$5,000 to \$10,000 to invest. Have opportunity of leasing 4,000 spindle yarn mill and want practical man with above capital to join me in leasing and operating the mill. Address "Opportunity," care of Textile Bulletin.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Picker and Card Hands Wanted.

Picker and card tenders wanted. \$11.50 and \$12.00 weekly five night. Transportation furnished to reliable parties. Apply to John A. Perkins, Supt., Utica, N. Y.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Wanted a card grinder for 21 Johnston & Potter cards, one set Potter & Johnston pickers. Pay \$1.75 per day. Must be experienced grinder. State how soon can come. Address H. M., care **Textile Bulletin**.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want, a capable roller coverer. Drinking men need not apply. References required. Louisville Cotton Mills Co., Louisville, Ky.

Second Hand Wanted.

Wanted, second hand to grind and fix in small card room. Will pay \$2.00 per day to right man. Mill in Alabama. Address "Second Hand," care **Southern Textile Bulletin**.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted, frame hands, spinners, doffers, spooler hands, reel hands, twister doffers and twister hands. Apply to W. T. McBroom, Overseer, Glenola Cotton Mills, Eu-
faula, Ala.

Overseer Weaving Wanted.

Wanted, a boss weaver on Lowell looms, weaving 8, 10 and 12 ounce Army Duck. One familiar with warping, beaming and cloth room preferred. State age, wage expected, giving references and experience. Nothing but first-class men need apply. Address "C. D. M.," P. O. Box 720, Cedar-town, Ga.

Section Hand and Spinner.

Wanted a good section hand with 8-side spinner. \$1.50 per day for section hand. 12 1-2c. per side for spinning. 13c if make full week. All white warp. Good town to live in. Jno. Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City Cotton Mill, Elizabeth City, N. C.

WANT position as master mechanic or foreman machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 1621.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Age 40. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1622.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1623.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married, strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1624.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on both plain goods and fancy colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1625.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as night superintendent, but wish to change to day run. Fine references. Address No. 1626.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am competent to handle any size and kind of mill. Address No. 1627.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting at not less than \$3.00 per day. Would take a large twister room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1628.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 10,000 to 30,000 spindles. 22 years mill experience and have been superintendent for past 12 years. Married and have good habits. Age 45. Now employed and have been on present job for 9 years. Good references. Address No. 1629.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been steadily employed for 19 years and have always given satisfaction. Can give my present superintendent as reference, as am only changing for larger position. Address No. 1630.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on fine combed yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1631.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South, and am entirely competent to fill position as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 1632.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now engaged as carder in first-class mill, but have reason for wanting to change. Am married and sober. Have I. C. S. education and eleven years practical experiences and can deliver the goods. Address No. 1633.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have handled one of the largest colored goods rooms in the South for 6 years and gave up the position on my own accord. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1634.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed but prefer larger mill. Have had long experience and can give first-class references. Address No. 1635.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience including cotton duck. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1636.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on colored goods weaving and designing. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1637.

WANT position as overseer of overseer of weaving. Am now employed and have long experience on both plain and Draper looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1638.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Age 45. Have had 20 years experience with steam, water and electric drives. Good references. Address No. 1639.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to healthy location. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 1640.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1641.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as overseer of carding. Long experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Special experience on combed yarns. Address No. 1642.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed as overseer in large mill and can furnish references that will be satisfactory. Address No. 1643.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning and carding. Thoroughly practical. Married, strictly temperate. 18 years as overseer, 16 years as superintendent. Address No. 1644.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed but wish to change. Best of references. Address No. 1645.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or overseer of cloth room. Am a capable man for either place and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1646.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making duck, drills, sheetings or drills and sateens. Have had long experience on this class of goods and can furnish good references as to habits and ability. Address No. 1647.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, while on colored, coarse or medium numbers. Can give good references. Will accept job at \$4.00 per day or more. Address No. 1648.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1649.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting or will take second hand in spinning room. Am capable man and can get results. Good references. Address No. 1650.

WANT position as overseer of carding or would take place as carder and spinner. Long experience on both white and colored goods. Am at present employed in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Would prefer mill in N. C. 30 years old, married, temperate and can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 1651.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience as spinner. Held present position 4 years and have good reasons for wishing to change. Am a good manager of help. Married, and have family. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 1652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1653.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room or small cloth room and weave room combined. Have had 20 years experience in these two departments. Now employed but want larger job. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 1654.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of a 5,000 to 20,000 spindle mill. Am anxious to locate in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas or Georgia. Can come on short notice. Have had long experience as superintendent and manager and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1655.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position for a number of years and am a practical man. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1656.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer can handle a card room satisfactorily and would like to correspond with mills needing a good man. Good references. Address

looking for a larger room. 27 years old, sober as a judge and of and have held present position for 5 years. Am a young man No. 1657.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 1659.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed at present place for seven years as second hand and also experienced on combers. Desire position in fine yarn mill. Can furnish references from present employers. Address No. 1660.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on medium or coarse counts or plain weave mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner and have held present position and given satisfaction. Address No. 1661.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Age 37 and good manager of help and can deliver the goods. Salary expected not less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1662.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer and have had long experience. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1663.

A YOUNG MAN of character and ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Prefer N. C., S. C., or Ga. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1664.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am an expert on carding and combing and fine numbers. Best of references. Address No. 1665.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have a textile education and long practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1667.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 1669.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 19 years experience. Age 42, sober and good habits. Best of references. Address No. 1671.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience as overseer on Draper looms. Age 42. Best of references. Address No. 1670.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods. 35 years old and 19 years experience as fixer and overseer. Have been running present job for 3 years. Want to change on account of schools and can come on short notice. Address No. 1672.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Can give No. 1 references. Have about 16 years experience on all grades of yarn. Address No. 1673.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South, and giving entire satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1674.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but desire position. Fine references. Address No. 1675.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent and machinery erector and am competent to handle any size mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1676.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill or as carder and spinner in large mill. Am at present employed as carder and spinner and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1677.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1678.

"Say," said the landlord to the tenant who was two months shy on his rent, "when am I going to see the color of your money?"

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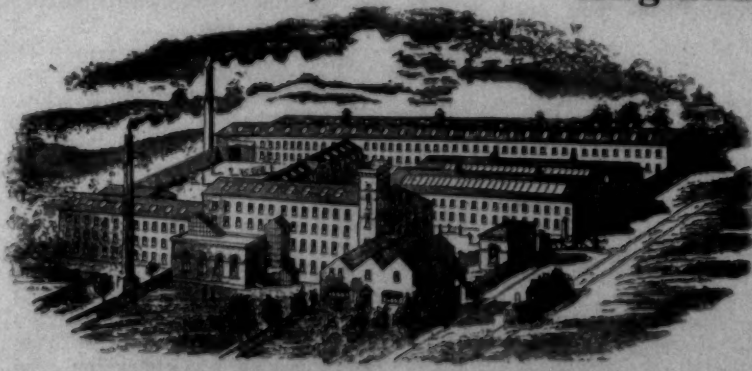
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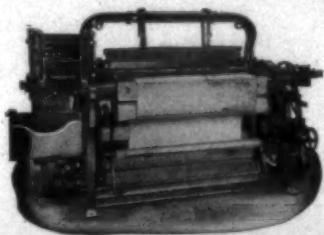
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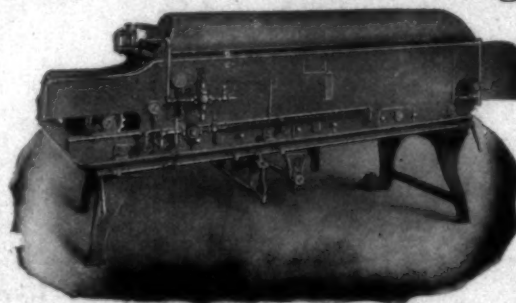
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